eradication of insect and other pests, the canning: of food, improved methods of transportation, and precautions against floods and droughts.

But the emancipation of fanners, and the reforms enumerated above will not suffice. A complete solution of the People's livelihood problem requires the solving of the problem of distribution, as well as that of production, and this is impossible under a regime of private capital. The overthrow of capitalism must therefore become their aim, accompanied by the storage of each year's surplus of foodstuffs, until a reserve of three years[1] supply is in hand. Only then should any export of surplus supplies be permitted. (It is not explained how, when China's domestic production of food is inadequate there will ever be a surplus for storage).

The fourth and final Lecture discusses' * Clothing.''

This problem ranks next in importance to food. In his preliminary canter the Lecturer gives what purports to be a brief history of clothing, during which he asserts that "With garments of animal skin as clothing the hair of the body gradually lost its function and disappeared. . . Savages and men whose civilisation is young still have much hair on the body. Compare the Chinese with the Europeans; the body of Europeans has much more hair than that of the Chinese; the reason

is that the Europeans have not yet attained the degree of natural evolution of the Chinese *V*

Scientists would be unlikely to accept this proof of the advanced evolution of the Chinese.

In this (and the preceding) Lecture we find that the population of China has suddenly decreased